



Inspection Report

JUNGLE ADVENTURES INC

Customer ID: 3094

Certificate: 58-C-0075

Site: 001

JUNGLE ADVENTUERS INC

26205 E HIGHWAY 50

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

CHRISTMAS, FL 32709

Date: Jun-03-2010

2.8

REPEAT

NOTIFICATION OF CHANGE OF NAME, ADDRESS, CONTROL, OR OWNERSHIP OF BUSINESS.

A licensee shall promptly notify the AC Regional Director by certified mail of any change in the name, address, management, or substantial control or ownership of his business or operation, or of any additional sites, within 10 days of any change.

The licensee continues to house the panther cub at an off site location. The licensee has still not notified the Raleigh Regional Office of this additional site. All locations where regulated mammals are housed are subjected to inspections by APHIS Officials.

3.125 (a)

FACILITIES, GENERAL.

The facility must be constructed of such material and of such strength as appropriate for the animals involved. The indoor and outdoor housing facilities shall be structurally sound and shall be maintained in good repair to protect the animals from injury.

A portion of the den in the left side cougar enclosure has splintering wood. These splinters can potentially injure these animals. All enclosures shall be maintained in good repair to protect the animals from injury.

Correct by June 15, 2010

3.125 (c)

REPEAT

FACILITIES, GENERAL.

Supplies of food and bedding shall be stored in facilities which adequately protect such supplies against deterioration, molding, or contamination by vermin.

There are several dish soaps, and open cans of cleaning powder on a shelf over the food preparation area. One of these open cans of powder was tipped over and on its side. These compounds can potentially contaminate the food that is being prepared, and does not adequately protect the food from potentially toxic compounds.

Prepared By:

ROBERT BRANDES, D V M USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER Inspector 2002

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All chemicals, soaps, and other potentially toxic materials shall be stored away from food or in closed cabinets.

3.127 (b)

FACILITIES, OUTDOOR.

Natural or artificial shelter appropriate to the local climatic conditions for the species concerned shall be provided for all animals kept outdoors to afford them protection and to prevent discomfort to such animals.

The shelter which provides protection from inclement weather does not provide sufficient space for both the cougars to use at the same time. Sufficient or additional shelter space shall be provided so that both cougars can make normal postural adjustments if they were in at the same time.

Correct by June 15, 2010

3.131 (d)

REPEAT

SANITATION.

A safe and effective program for the control of insects, ectoparasites, and avian and mammalian pests shall be established and maintained.

The deer & wolf enclosures continues to have very large populations of feral vultures as well as other species of avians. These vultures have, in the past, injured a wolf as well as other animals in the facility. These birds can (and have) attacked animals that have died making complete necropsies impossible, and therefore limits accurate diagnosis. The lack of accurate diagnosis on an animal that has died may put the remaining animals at risk of disease and limits the prevention of communicable diseases. These vultures also eat the food that is meant for the deer and wolves.

The wolves also appear to be intimated by the vultures and appear not to want to come out of their shelter.

Any attempts by the licensee to control the population of vultures have been unsuccessful. A professional wildlife specialist was contacted and has made recommendations, but these recommendations were deemed to costly to be implemented.

These vultures shall be removed to prevent injury to the regulated mammals.

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Exit interview was conducted with the licensee

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Date: Mar-15-2010

2.8 REPEAT

NOTIFICATION OF CHANGE OF NAME, ADDRESS, CONTROL, OR OWNERSHIP OF BUSINESS.

A licensee shall promptly notify the AC Regional Director by certified mail of any change in the name, address, management, or substantial control or ownership of his business or operation, or of any additional sites, within 10 days of any change.

The licensee continues to house the lynx (as well as a panther cub) at an off site location. The licensee has still not notified the Raleigh Regional Office of this additional site. All locations where regulated mammals are housed are subjected to inspections by APHIS Officials.

2.125

INFORMATION AS TO BUSINESS; FURNISHING OF SAME BY DEALERS, EXHIBITORS, OPERATORS OF

Each exhibitor shall furnish to any APHIS official any information concerning the business of the exhibitor which the APHIS official may request in connection with the enforcement of the provisions of the Act, the regulations and the standards in this subchapter. The information shall be furnished within a reasonable time and as may be specified in the request for information.

The license does not have the acquisition records, as well as other records which would demonstrate compliance/completion with the procedures listed on the program of veterinary care, available for review because they are at an off site location.

These records shall be readily available during the inspection for review by any APHIS official

Correct by March 16, 2010

2.131 (c) (1)

HANDLING OF ANIMALS.

During public exhibition, any animal must be handled so there is minimal risk of harm to the animal and to the public, with sufficient distance and/or barriers between the animal and the general viewing public so as to assure the safety

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of animals and the public.

The barrier fence at one of the skunk enclosures (located near the coatiundi enclosure) is not secure and can be easily moved by the public which would allow direct access to these enclosures.

The barrier fence in this area shall be made secure to prevent the public from gaining access to assure the safety of the animals & the public.

Correct by March 16, 2010

3.80 (a) (2) (i)

PRIMARY ENCLOSURES.

Primary enclosures must be constructed and maintained so that they have no sharp points or edges that could injure the nonhuman primates.

A portion of the wire mesh in Prada's (rhesus monkey) den has deteriorated and now has a hole. This deterioration has created several sharp points which can potentially injure this primate. This hole is large enough to allow this primate to push the arms & head through this hole.

The enclosure shall have no sharp points which could injure the primates.

Correct by March 25, 2010

3.125 (c)

FACILITIES, GENERAL.

Supplies of food and bedding shall be stored in facilities which adequately protect such supplies against deterioration, molding, or contamination by vermin.

The floor of the food preparation area has large accumulations of rodent feces on the floor. The door to this area does not close tight & also has a hole in it. This facilitates easy entrance of vermin into this area. This area is scheduled to be cleaned daily, but based upon the number of fecal pellets observed this might not be occurring.

This area shall not allow entrance of vermin which can contaminate the food.

Correct by March 25, 2010

Prepared By:

ROBERT BRANDES, D V M USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

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3.131 (d)

REPEAT

SANITATION.

A safe and effective program for the control of insects, ectoparasites, and avian and mammalian pests shall be established and maintained.

The deer enclosure continues to have large populations of feral vultures as well as other species of avians. These vultures have, in the past, injured a wolf as well as other animals in the facility. These birds can (and have) attacked animals that have died making complete necropsies impossible, and therefore limits accurate diagnosis. The lack of accurate diagnosis on an animal that has died may put the remaining animals at risk of disease and limits the prevention of communicable diseases.

Any attempts by the licensee to control the population of vultures have been unsuccessful. Consult with a professional wildlife specialist (or another professional) to implement a program to reduce or eliminate the population of these vultures.

Current inventory: 2 lemurs, 2 rhesus, 4 skunks (+1 off site), 2 fox, 4 deer, 1 serval, 9 panthers (+1 off site), 1 coati mundi, 6 sugar gliders, 2 bears, 1 lynx (off site)

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CHRISTMAS, FL 32709

Date: Nov-17-2009

2.8

NOTIFICATION OF CHANGE OF NAME, ADDRESS, CONTROL, OR OWNERSHIP OF BUSINESS.

A licensee shall promptly notify the AC Regional Director by certified mail of any change in the name, address, management, or substantial control or ownership of his business or operation, or of any additional sites, within 10 days of any change.

A lynx has been housed at an off-site location in Titusville , FL for several months. The license has not notified the Regional Office of this additional site.

The Regional Office shall be notified of any additional site(s) within 10 days. All locations where regulated mammals are housed are subjected to inspections by APHIS officials.

Correct immediately

2.40 (b) (2)

ATTENDING VETERINARIAN AND ADEQUATE VETERINARY CARE (DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS).

Each dealer or exhibitor shall establish and maintain programs of adequate veterinary care that include the use of appropriate methods to prevent, control, diagnose, and treat diseases and injuries.

A bottle of Baytril 22.7 mg that was in the medication cabinet expired Jul 09, and a vial of Cephalexin expired on 5/1/09. Expired medications are considered adulterated, and is not considered an appropriate method to treat, prevent or control diseases and injuries. It does not appear that the facility has a system in place to routinely check for expired medications and removing them in a timely manner once they expire.

Correct immediately

3.125 (a)

FACILITIES, GENERAL.

The facility must be constructed of such material and of such strength as appropriate for the animals involved. The

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indoor and outdoor housing facilities shall be structurally sound and shall be maintained in good repair to protect the animals from injury and to contain the animals.

The chicken wire on the deer enclosure has advance deteriorated rust. This wire was easily broken by slight pressure, and was broken in many other areas. This has created many sharp points that can potentially injure the deer.

Enclosures shall be maintained in good repair to protect the animal from injury

Correct by December 1, 2009

3.129 (a)

FEEDING.

The food shall be wholesome, palatable, and free from contamination and of sufficient quantity and nutritive value to maintain all animals in good health. The diet shall be prepared with consideration for the age, species, condition, size, and type of the animal.

The licensee does not have any calcium-vitamin supplements on hand, and reportedly has not had any for at least 2 weeks. The attending veterinarian has recommended this supplementation for all animals, including the panthers.

These supplements are necessary for the health and well being of the animals.

Ensure that an adequate supply is on hand at all times.

Correct immediately

3.130

WATERING.

The drinking water for the serval is dirty and muddy. Water receptacles shall be kept clean & sanitary.

Correct immediately

3.131 (c)

SANITATION.

Premises (buildings and grounds) shall be kept clean and in good repair in order to protect the animals from injury and to facilitate the prescribed husbandry practices set forth in this subpart. Accumulations of trash shall be placed in designated areas and cleared as necessary to protect the health of the animals.

The commissary is not in good repair and is also dirty. The vinyl flooring has many areas where the vinyl flooring is gone exposing the porous wood. The floor is dirty, there was a soda can behind the refrigerator, and a pack of cigarettes on top of the refrigerator.

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The exposed wood on the floor does not facilitate the prescribed husbandry & cleaning of this area. This area shall be maintained in a clean fashion and trash shall be placed in designated areas.

The cougar enclosures had areas of worn pitted concrete & paint. These areas are now porous and also do not facilitate the prescribed husbandry practices. These areas shall be repaired to facilitate the prescribed husbandry practices.

Correct immediately.

3.131 (d)

REPEAT

SANITATION.

A safe and effective program for the control of insects, ectoparasites, and avian and mammalian pests shall be established and maintained.

The deer enclosure continues to have large populations of feral vultures as well as other species of avians. The licensee has now erected signs that are affixed to the enclosure identifying these birds, and there appears to be no attempts to discourage them. These vultures have, in the past, injured a wolf and potentially carry disease and parasitic agents which can be communicable to the deer as well as the other animals in this facility. These birds can (and have) attacked animals that have died making complete necropsies impossible, and therefore limits accurate diagnoses. The lack of an accurate diagnoses on an animal that dies may put the remaining animals at risk of disease and limits the prevention of communicable diseases.

These vultures shall be prevented from entering the animal enclosures until such time that they are proven not to be detrimental to the health and well being of the animals housed in the facility.

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26205 E. HIGHWAY 50

Site: 001

CHRISTMAS, FL 32709

JUNGLE ADVENTUERS INC

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: May-12-2009

2.40 (a) (2)

ATTENDING VETERINARIAN AND ADEQUATE VETERINARY CARE (DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS).

Each and exhibitor shall assure that the attending veterinarian has appropriate authority to ensure the provision of adequate veterinary care and to oversee the adequacy of other aspects of animal care and use.

A cougar was taken from the facility for veterinary care to another veterinarian without the knowledge and consent of the attending veterinarian. The responsibility for the approval of treatment plans & the payment of veterinarian services appears not to be the licensee, but another individual, for at least this particular animal. A review of a receipt provided for a skunk, and 2 cougars, indicates that another individual was billed and appears to be responsible for payment for professional services for animals supposedly belonging to the licensee.

The facility attending veterinarian shall have the authority to direct the appropriate level of veterinary care. The licensee shall ensure that the appropriate veterinary care shall be provided to all of his animals and not delegated to another individual who would be responsible for veterinary care decision making and payment. This might limit adequate treatment & care, and may be contradictory to a treatment plan of the attending veterinarian if he was consulted. This might also influence the care provided by the non attending veterinarian if the complete medical history provided by the attending veterinarian of this animal was known. If the attending veterinarian is not kept informed of the care & treatments by other veterinarians, there would not be an accurate medical history available to the attending veterinarian which might influence further care or treatments if that history was known.

The attending veterinarian shall have the authority to direct (but not necessarily provide) all veterinary care. A licensee is responsible for all veterinary care.

Correct immediately

2.131 (b) (1)

HANDLING OF ANIMALS.

Handling of all animals shall be done as expeditiously and carefully as possible in a manner that does not cause trauma,

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overheating, excessive cooling, behavioral stress, physical harm, or unnecessary discomfort.

A cougar broke free from the handlers during the transfer from one transport enclosure to another and escaped into the adjoining neighborhood before it was subsequently captured. The animal was being restrained by 2 leashes which did not adequately restrain the cat.

The facility does not have an escape plan for off site locations which is provided to all employees which would detail what procedures are to be taken by each member of the team in case of an escape of any animal.

Animals must be handled in a safe & secure manner to prevent injury, stress or trauma.

Correct immediately

3.127 (d)

FACILITIES, OUTDOOR.

On or after May 17, 2000, all outdoor housing facilities (i.e., facilities not entirely indoors) must be enclosed by a perimeter fence that is of sufficient height to keep animals and unauthorized persons out. Fences less than 8 feet high for potentially dangerous animals, such as, but not limited to, large felines (e.g., lions, tigers, leopards, cougars, etc.), bears, wolves, rhinoceros, and elephants, or less than 6 feet high for other animals must be approved in writing by the Administrator. The fence must be constructed so that it protects the animals in the facility by restricting animals and unauthorized persons from going through it or under it and having contact with the animals in the facility, and so that it can function as a secondary containment system for the animals in the facility.

A cougar escaped when it was being transferred from one transport enclosure to another. This occurred at an off site residential property & area located in Poinciana, FL. The area where this transfer occurred did not have a perimeter fence which would have restricted & confined this animal after it broke free from the handlers.

A perimeter fence shall be erected so as to confine &/or prevent escape of dangerous animals into adjacent residential areas and protect the public (as well as the animal) from injury.

Correct immediately

3.131 (d)

SANITATION.

A safe and effective program for the control of insects, ectoparasites, and avian and mammalian pests shall be established and maintained.

The facility continues to have large populations of feral vultures. A minimum of 12 of these birds were observed in the deer enclosure, of which 3 were in the shelter with one of the deer. The facility stated that attempts are made in the early mornings & again in the evenings in an effort to rid the enclosures of these birds. There is no documentation to support the frequency of these efforts, and based upon the numbers observed, the frequency of

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these attempts appears to be insufficient. The vultures have, in the past, injured a wolf and potentially carry disease and parasitic agents which can be communicable to the deer as well as the other animals in the facility.

These vultures continue to attack animals that have died making complete necropsies impossible, and therefore limits accurate diagnoses. The lack of a diagnoses may put the remaining animals at risk of disease and limits the prevention of communicable diseases.

The deer have also been diagnosed with liver fluke infections, but there have been no efforts to eradicate the snail populations. Snails are the intermediate hosts of these parasites.

Consult with a professional pest removal company or applicable governmental agency for advice &/or assistance in removing these vultures & snails from the applicable animal enclosures.

Correct by June 15, 2009

This is a focused inspection to re inspect the non compliances identified on the last inspection on 11/4/08, and to inquire about the details of the escape of a cougar.

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Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: Nov-04-2008

2.40 (b) (2)

ATTENDING VETERINARIAN AND ADEQUATE VETERINARY CARE (DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS).

Each exhibitor shall establish and maintain programs of adequate veterinary care that include the use of appropriate methods to prevent, control, diagnose, and treat diseases and injuries.

Two additional sugar gliders were brought into the facility and placed inside the existing sugar glider cage by a contract exhibitor on the property. The licensee and the management was unaware of this. These sugar gliders did not go through a quarantine period and violated the facility policies on acquisition of animals.

This acquisition puts the 6 existing sugar gliders at risk for communicable disease because they did not go through the establish quarantine period.

All animal acquisitions shall adhere to established quarantine periods.

Correct immediately

3.127 (d)

FACILITIES, OUTDOOR.

On or after May 17, 2000, all outdoor housing facilities (i.e., facilities not entirely indoors) must be enclosed by a perimeter fence that is of sufficient height to keep animals and unauthorized persons out. Fences less than 8 feet high for potentially dangerous animals, such as, but not limited to, large felines (e.g., lions, tigers, leopards, cougars, etc.), bears, wolves, rhinoceros, and elephants must be approved in writing by the Administrator. The fence must be constructed so that it protects the animals in the facility by restricting animals and unauthorized persons from going through it or under it and having contact with the animals in the facility, and so that it can function as a secondary containment system for the animals in the facility. It must be of sufficient distance from the outside of the primary enclosure to prevent physical contact between animals inside the enclosure and animals or persons outside the perimeter fence.

The licensee has attempted to correct the perimeter fence along the left side of the bear enclosure. The perimeter fence only extends to the lake water's edge. It is potentially easy for the public to get around this fence and gain

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access into the bear area.

This fence shall be extended further into the water, or otherwise constructed to prevent unauthorized persons from entering the animal areas.

Correct by December 15, 2008

3.131 (a)

SANITATION.

Excreta shall be removed from primary enclosures as often as necessary to prevent contamination of the animals contained therein and to minimize disease hazards and to reduce odors.

The den in the coati-mundi enclosure has large accumulations of dirt, & fecal material. This den is not being cleaned frequently enough to prevent disease hazards.

Correct by November 5, 2008

3.131 (d)

SANITATION.

A safe and effective program for the control of insects, ectoparasites, and avian and mammalian pests shall be established and maintained.

The facility has a large population of feral vultures which have access, and were observed in, the deer, wolf, & fox enclosures. These birds have already wounded a wolf who was subsequently euthanized due to another etiology, but contributed to stressing this animal prior to its euthanasia. These birds also potentially carry disease & parasitic agents to the regulated mammals. In addition, they also eat the food intended for the regulated mammals.

The vultures also attack & feed on the animals that die making complete necropsies impossible, and therefore accurate diagnoses cannot be made. The lack of a diagnoses may put the remaining animals at risk of disease and limits prevention of communicable diseases.

These avian pests shall be eradicated or prevented from gaining access into the enclosures.

Correct by December 15, 2008

Current inventory: 2 bears, 2 lemurs, 1 rhesus macaque, 1 java macaque, 4 skunks, 2 fox, 8 deer, 2 coati-mundi, 1 serval, 1 wolf, 9 cougars, 8 sugar gliders

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3.125 (c)

FACILITIES, GENERAL.

Supplies of food and bedding shall be stored in facilities which adequately protect such supplies against deterioration, molding, or contamination by vermin.

There are several bags of dry feed which is being stored in close proximity to gasoline, equipment, and debris

This area does not minimize the food from potential contamination and vermin infestation.

Food shall be stored in areas which adequately protect it from contamination or vermin.

Correct by May 16, 2008

3.127 (d)

FACILITIES, OUTDOOR.

On or after May 17, 2000, all outdoor housing facilities (i.e., facilities not entirely indoors) must be enclosed by a perimeter fence that is of sufficient height to keep animals and unauthorized persons out. Fences less than 8 feet high for potentially dangerous animals, such as, but not limited to, large felines (e.g., lions, tigers, leopards, cougars, etc.), bears, wolves, rhinoceros, and elephants, or less than 6 feet high for other animals must be approved in writing by the Administrator. The fence must be constructed so that it protects the animals in the facility by restricting animals and unauthorized persons from going through it or under it and having contact with the animals in the facility, and so that it can function as a secondary containment system for the animals in the facility. It must be of sufficient distance from the outside of the primary enclosure to prevent physical contact between animals inside the enclosure and animals or persons outside the perimeter fence. Such fences less than 3 feet in distance from the primary enclosure must be approved in writing by the Administrator.

There is a 10 inch diameter hole in the chain link perimeter fence which is located at the bear exhibit. There is a similar, but smaller, hole in the bear enclosure fence located in the same area. These 2 holes were created because a public feeding tube was removed. The integrity of this chain link fence is now compromised, and is no longer

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structurally sound. It no longer serves to keep unwanted animals from going through it. These fences shall be repaired.

The perimeter fence located to the left of the bear exhibit is overgrown with thick vegetation along the top of the fence line. The vegetation has crushed the upper extension of this fence. In other areas of the perimeter fence there is no extension. This portion of the perimeter fence to the left of the bear exhibit effectively is now between 5?8? and 6?0?. The perimeter fence shall be at least 8 feet high.

Correct by June 30, 2008

3.131 (c)

REPEAT

SANITATION.

The meat thaw room has not been cleaned sufficiently. There were potentially toxic materials on the food prep surfaces and on the floor. The floor and food prep surfaces are dirty and appear not to be sufficiently cleaned on a regular basis.

This area shall be cleaned as frequently as necessary to maintain it in a clean & sanitary fashion. Potentially toxic chemicals and cleaning agents shall be stored outside of this area or in cabinets to minimize potential contamination with the food.

Current inventory: 2 lemurs, 1 rhesus, 4 skunks, 2 fox, 12 deer, 1 coatiundi, 1 serval, 1 pig, 2 wolves, 8 cougars, 8 raccoons, 1 java macaque, 1 opossum.

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2.40 (b) (2)

REPEAT

ATTENDING VETERINARIAN AND ADEQUATE VETERINARY CARE (DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS).

Each exhibitor shall establish and maintain programs of adequate veterinary care that include the use of appropriate methods to prevent, control, diagnose, and treat diseases and injuries.

The male coatiundi has recently been diagnosed with hepatic & renal failure. The fecal exam on this animal indicated infection with coccidia, hookworms, tapeworms, & spirochetes. The Program of Veterinary Care indicates that animals will have fecal exams twice a year. There have been no fecal exams on the other mammals since 2006. The licensee does, and has, dewormed with Strongid? & Panacur?, the last time being on 4/20/07 & May 2007.

These medications do not treat all of the above parasites. It is not known whether the rest of the animal collection has the above parasites, and they should have fecal exams as per the Program of Veterinary care to determine if other deworming medications, vaccinations, or other preventative measures need to be implemented.

The coatiundi was given 5% dextrose SQ as part of the treatment. The bag that was observed during the inspection expired on April 1993. In addition, a vial of Rabies vaccine expired Feb 08. The licensee does not have a procedure to check for expired medications (several expired medications were also observed on the last inspection). Expired medications are considered adulterated and cannot be administered. Establish a procedure for checking for expired medications that are at the facility. Dispose of all expired medications as per local disposal laws.

During the inspection a fox was observed to be scratching or biting itself. This behavior was consistently observed for 10 minutes. Have your veterinarian examine and treat accordingly.

3.125

FACILITIES, GENERAL.

The facility must be constructed of such material and of such strength as appropriate for the animals involved. The indoor and outdoor housing facilities shall be structurally sound and shall be maintained in good repair to protect the

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Mar-26-2008

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Inspection Report

animals from injury and to contain the animals.

There are several holes in the dirt where the foxes have dug down to the hog wire barrier that was buried beneath the dirt which extends inward for some distance from the ends of the enclosure. In at least one location, they have dug sufficiently deep enough to get under the end of the wire barrier. This exposed wire mesh creates a potential hazard if they should get their legs caught in it. There are also points at the ends of the mesh where they have dug under it. In addition, the animals can continue to dig in the area at the end of the wire and potentially escape from the enclosure.

The facility recognizes the behavior of these animals, and has indicated that they fill in these areas daily. Based on the size, depth, and number of holes observed in the enclosure, this is not being done daily.

Establish a procedure for ensuring that the holes are filled in sufficiently to prevent escape or injury to the animals.

Correct by March 27, 2008

3.131 (c)

REPEAT

SANITATION.

Premises (buildings and grounds) shall be kept clean and in good repair in order to protect the animals from injury and to facilitate the prescribed husbandry practices set forth in this subpart. Accumulations of trash shall be placed in designated areas and cleared as necessary to protect the health of the animals.

The paint on the floor of the food commissary is worn away in several areas exposing the plywood. These areas cannot be adequately cleaned due to the porous nature of the plywood.

This area continues to be dirty. There are several areas (shelf, & along the baseboards) that have longstanding dirt and/or vermin droppings. This commissary is not being cleaned properly to prevent contamination of the food that is being prepared & stored there.

The meat thaw area also has accumulations of old paper towels, soda cans & dirt and appears not to be cleaned on a regular basis either.

The premises shall be kept clean to facilitate the prescribed husbandry practices.

Current inventory: 2 lemurs, 1 rhesus, 3 skunks (+1 off site), 2 fox, 12 deer, 2 coatis, 1 serval, 1 pig, 2 wolves, 8 cougars, 6 sugar gliders, 8 raccoons, 2 bears, 1 opossum.

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Inspection Report

JUNGLE ADVENTURES INC

Customer ID: 3094

Certificate: 58-C-0075

Site: 001

JUNGLE ADVENTUERS INC

JUNGLE ADVENTUERS INC

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

CHRISTMAS, FL 32709

Date: Feb-06-2008

2.40

REPEAT DIRECT NCI

ATTENDING VETERINARIAN AND ADEQUATE VETERINARY CARE (DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS).

Each exhibitor shall establish and maintain programs of adequate veterinary care that include the use of appropriate methods to prevent, control, diagnose, and treat diseases and injuries.

Several expired medications (Zoto HC exp 5/99, Hydrocortisone oint. Exp 6/04, Benedryl exp 5/03, Fucidin exp 10/02) were observed in the medication box that was located in the off-stage back area. Expired medications are considered adulterated and cannot be administered to regulated mammals.

One of the female white tail deer (could not be identified by name) was not weight bearing on her left rear leg, and was observed to be limping when she moved. The affected leg was frequently raised off the ground.

JR (cougar) was also observed to be limping/lame on today's inspection. This cat has had a past history of lameness, but the last entry on this animal's medical records which addressed this condition was on 1/6/05. This cougar has not recently been receiving any medications for this condition.

Have your veterinarian examine these animals and treat accordingly.

2.131 (d) (1)

HANDLING OF ANIMALS.

Animals shall be exhibited only for periods of time and under conditions consistent with their good health and well-being.

During the inspection a member of the public was observed using a fishing pole type implement to poke at one of the lemurs (Woody). These poles are intended to be used to feed the reptiles/amphibians only, and are never to be used to feed any regulated mammals. There was no employee(s) in the general area observing the patrons or the feeding process.

Animals shall be exhibited under conditions consistent with their good health and well being, and are never to be

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Inspection Report

poked with any type of implement or instrument which can potentially cause harm or injury.

Correct immediately.

3.125 (c)

FACILITIES, GENERAL.

Supplies of food and bedding shall be stored in facilities which adequately protect such supplies against deterioration, molding, or contamination by vermin.

A dead crocodile (cause of death unknown) was being stored in a freezer with chicken that is intended to be fed to the regulated mammals.

Bags of chicken were observed to be thawing at room temperature in a shallow pan that also contained standing water. This method of thawing does not reduce the possibility of contamination, spoilage &/or loss of nutrition. The thaw process shall have provisions to eliminate standing water.

Dead animals cannot be stored with food intended to be fed to regulated mammals.

Correct immediately

3.131 (c)

REPEAT

SANITATION.

Premises (buildings and grounds) shall be kept clean and in good repair in order to protect the animals from injury and to facilitate the prescribed husbandry practices set forth in this subpart.

The food commissary continues to be dirty. The food prep counters and floors have dirt, rodent, and/or cockroach droppings. The metal feed receptacle lids have advanced rust. Bags of bread are being stored on top of some of these feed receptacles. The wash sink is dirty and has not been cleaned recently. This area is not being cleaned with sufficient frequency to prevent contamination of the food that is being stored in this room.

This room shall be maintained in a clean fashion to protect the feed from contamination and reduce the numbers of vermin.

Current inventory: 2 lemurs, 1 rhesus, 1 opossum, 3 skunks (+ 1 off site), 2 fox, 11 deer, 2 coatis, 1 serval, 1 pig, 2 wolves, 8 cougars, 8 raccoons, 6 sugar gliders, 2 bears

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